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Security Council

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Letter dated 31 December 2010 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia (see annex), which contains an account of the Committee's activities during the period from 1 January to 31 December 2010. The report is submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council dated 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(*Signed*) Ivan **Barbalić**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

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Annex

Annual report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2010. The web page of the Committee is available from: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1521/index.shtml.

2. For 2010, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Ivan Barbalić (Bosnia and Herzegovina) as Chair, with the delegations of Turkey and Uganda providing the Vice-Chairs. During the reporting period, the Committee held two informal consultations.

II. Background information

3. Previous sanctions regimes concerning Liberia were imposed by the Security Council by its resolutions 788 (1992) and 1343 (2001), respectively. In its resolution 1521 (2003), the Council decided to revise the legal basis of the sanctions to reflect the changed circumstances in Liberia, in particular the departure of former President Charles Taylor, the formation of the National Transitional Government of Liberia and progress with the peace process in Sierra Leone. Under resolution 1521 (2003), the Council dissolved the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) and established a new Committee to oversee the implementation of the measures as modified and re-imposed by the same resolution: an arms embargo, restrictions on the travel of individuals designated by the Committee on the basis of the criteria contained in the resolution, and prohibitions on the import of rough diamonds and round logs and timber products originating in Liberia. By resolution 1521 (2003) the Council also established a Panel of Experts consisting of up to five members, to provide the Committee with information regarding the implementation of the measures and progress made towards meeting the conditions for the lifting of sanctions. On 16 March 2004, the Committee issued a new travel-ban list, containing the names of individuals subject to travel restrictions imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1521 (2003).

4. In order to prevent former Liberian President Charles Taylor, his immediate family members, senior officials of the former Taylor regime, or other close allies or associates designated by the Committee from using misappropriated funds and property to interfere in the restoration of peace and stability in Liberia and the subregion, the Security Council decided, under paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), that all States would freeze without delay funds, other financial assets and economic resources owned or controlled directly or indirectly by Charles Taylor, Jewel Howard Taylor, Charles Taylor, Jr., and/or those other individuals designated by the Committee. On 14 June 2004, the Committee issued its initial list of individuals and entities subject to the measures contained in paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004) (the assets-freeze list). By paragraph 5 of resolution 1532 (2004), the Council further decided that it would review the measures imposed by

paragraph 1 of that resolution at least once a year; no expiration date for those particular measures was provided in the resolution.

5. A summary of the imposition and extension of the various sanctions measures (excluding the assets freeze) together with the mandates of the Panel of Experts is contained in the table below:

Resolution number and date	*Arms embargo and travel ban extended for*	*Diamond sanctions extended for*	*Timber sanctions extended for*	*Panel of Experts established/ extended for*	*Symbols of Panel's reports*
Resolution 1521 (2003) 22 December 2003	12 months	12 months	12 months	5 months	S/2004/396 and Corr.1 and 2
Resolution 1549 (2004) 17 June 2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	6 months	S/2004/752 S/2004/955
Resolution 1579 (2004) 21 December 2004	12 months	6 months	12 months	6 months	S/2005/176 S/2005/360
Resolution 1607 (2005) 21 June 2005	n/a	6 months	n/a	6 months	S/2005/745
Resolution 1647 (2005) 20 December 2005	12 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	S/2006/379
Resolution 1689 (2006) 20 June 2006	n/a	6 months	(not renewed)	6 months	S/2006/976
Resolution 1731 (2006) 20 December 2006	12 months	6 months	n/a	6 months	S/2007/340
Resolution 1753 (2007) 27 April 2007	n/a	(terminated)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Resolution 1760 (2007) 20 June 2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	6 months	S/2007/689
Resolution 1792 (2007) 19 December 2007	12 months	n/a	n/a	6 months	S/2008/371
Resolution 1819 (2008) 18 June 2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	6 months	S/2008/785
Resolution 1854 (2008) 19 December 2008	12 months	n/a	n/a	12 months	S/2009/290 S/2009/640
Resolution 1903 (2009) 17 December 2009	12 months	n/a	n/a	12 months	S/2010/319 S/2010/609
Resolution 1961 (2010) 17 December 2010	12 months	n/a	n/a	12 months	

6. Notably, by its resolution 1683 (2006), the Security Council, welcoming the leadership of the newly elected President and her efforts to restore peace, security and harmony throughout Liberia, modified the arms embargo to incorporate additional exemptions for the Liberian Special Security Service and, subject to advance approval by the Committee, for members of the Liberian police and security forces who have been vetted and trained since the inception of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in October 2003.

7. By its resolution 1688 (2006), the Council decided that the travel restrictions imposed by resolution 1521 (2003) would not apply to former President Taylor for the purposes of any travel related to his trial before the Special Court for Sierra Leone, as well as any travel related to the execution of the judgement, and also to exempt from the travel ban the travel of any witnesses whose presence at the trial was required.

8. By its resolution 1689 (2006), the Council, concluding that sufficient progress had been made in meeting the conditions set out for terminating the measures on timber, decided not to renew the prohibitions on the import of round logs and timber products from Liberia; however, it also decided to review that decision after a period of 90 days and expressed its determination to reinstate the measures, unless forestry legislation as specified in the resolution had been passed. During the review, held on 20 October 2006, the members of the Council concluded that there was no basis for reinstating those measures as otherwise stipulated in the resolution.

9. By its resolution 1731 (2006), the Council, recognizing the need for newly vetted and trained Liberian security forces to assume greater responsibility for national security, and taking note of the need for Liberian armed forces to procure humanitarian, medical and/or training equipment, further modified the arms embargo to exclude supplies of non-lethal military equipment.

10. By its resolution 1753 (2007), the Council, concluding that sufficient progress had been made in meeting the conditions set out for terminating the measures on diamonds, decided to terminate those measures, almost two months ahead of their date of expiration as set by resolution 1689 (2006).

11. By its resolution 1792 (2007), the Council also decided that States would notify the Committee upon delivery of all arms and related materiel approved and supplied in accordance with paragraph 2 (e) of resolution 1521 (2003).

12. By its resolution 1903 (2009), the Council decided that for a period of 12 months the measures on arms shall not apply to the Government of Liberia and it renewed the measures for a period of 12 months with regard to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of Liberia. In the same resolution, the Council also decided that all States shall notify the Committee in advance of any shipment of arms and related materiel to the Government of Liberia or of any provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities for the Government of Liberia.

13. By its resolution 1961 (2010), the Council renewed the arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of Liberia and the travel ban for a period of 12 months. By the same resolution, the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia until 16 December 2010, and included in the Panel's mandate, inter alia, a request to report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures on arms as amended by

resolution 1903 (2009). The Council also included in the Panel's mandate a request to assess the extent to which forests and other natural resources are contributing to peace, security and development rather than to instability and to what extent relevant legislation and other reform efforts are contributing to this transition, and to provide recommendations on how such natural resources could better contribute to Liberia's progress towards sustainable peace and stability.

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

A. Requests for exemptions to the measures/notifications

14. During the reporting period, the Committee considered three requests for travel-ban waivers under paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 1521 (2003), of which two were granted. Furthermore, the Committee received and approved two notifications in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 1532 (2004) (communications dated 19 November 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations and 6 December 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations). The Committee also received and approved one notification in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 1532 (2004) (communication dated 12 January 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations).

15. During the period under review, the Committee received four notifications in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 1903 (2009) (communications dated 25 February and 9 March 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations; and communications dated 10 March and 24 September 2010 from the United States Mission to the United Nations). The Committee also received two notifications in accordance with paragraph 5 (c) of resolution 1903 (2009) (communication dated 26 August 2010 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations and communication dated 30 November 2010 from the United Nations Office for Project Services).

16. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1683 (2006), the Committee received, during the reporting period, five communications from UNMIL transmitting reports on the results of the Mission's inspections of inventories of weapons and ammunition obtained in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of that resolution, to ensure that all such weapons and ammunition were accounted for.

B. Review of the travel-ban and assets-freeze lists

17. During the period under review, the Committee received de-listing requests with regard to four individuals on its travel-ban list (and assets-freeze list, where applicable). All four requests were submitted through the focal point process as set out in the annex to resolution 1730 (2006).

18. In accordance with paragraph 6 (b) of the annex to resolution 1730 (2006), the Committee did not accede to two of the four de-listing requests received from the focal point. The process of consideration of the other two requests had not yet been concluded by the end of the reporting period.

C. Implementation of the sanctions regime

19. The Committee received, on 15 April 2010, a communication from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia forwarding the official reaction of the Government of Liberia to the final report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia (S/2009/640).

20. On 10 August 2010, the Committee received a note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Serbia to the United Nations transmitting a report on the measures taken by Serbia to implement relevant paragraphs of Security Council resolution 1903 (2009).

21. In 2010, the Committee received no additional replies from States in response to its note verbale dated 20 January 2004 seeking information on the implementation of the sanctions measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003); thus, the total number of replies received remains 17. The Committee also received no additional replies from States in response to its note verbale of 14 June 2004; thus, the total number of replies received remains 15. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (d) of resolution 1532 (2004), that note verbale sought information from all States regarding the actions they had taken to trace and freeze the funds, other financial assets and economic resources described in that resolution.

22. In its final report pursuant to paragraph 9 (f) of Security Council resolution 1903 (2009) (S/2010/609), the Panel of Experts reported that some minor violations of the arms embargo had occurred and that the proliferation of locally manufactured guns and pistols was becoming a major concern. The Panel had no further information on alleged travel of designated individuals. With regard to the assets freeze, the Panel reported that the Government of Liberia had not undertaken any actions to freeze the assets of individuals or entities on the Committee's assets-freeze list.

D. Other activities

23. On 26 March 2010, the Committee dispatched letters to the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the United States of America as well as to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the World Bank Forestry Coordinator for Liberia, drawing attention to relevant recommendations contained in the final report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia (S/2009/640). Subsequently, the Committee received a reply to its letter from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on 13 May 2010.

24. On 30 March 2010, the Committee adopted revised guidelines for the conduct of its work. The guidelines were revised to take account of relevant provisions of resolution 1903 (2009). In that connection, the Committee issued a press release (SC/9899) on 1 April 2010. The revised guidelines are also available on the website of the Committee.

25. At its informal consultations on 16 June 2010, the Committee received a briefing from the Panel of Experts on its midterm report (S/2010/319), submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 (f) of resolution 1903 (2009), and discussed the recommendations contained therein. Subsequently, on 13 July 2010 the Chairman briefed the Security Council during its consultations on the deliberations of the Committee on the Panel's midterm report.

26. On 10 December 2010, the Chairman briefed the Security Council during its consultations on the main findings contained in the final report of the Panel of Experts (S/2010/609) submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 (f) of resolution 1903 (2009). The Committee received a briefing from the Panel of Experts on its final report and discussed the recommendations contained therein during its informal consultations on 13 December 2010.

IV. Observations

27. The Committee continues to rely on the reporting of the Panel of Experts to monitor the implementation of the remaining sanctions measures and to keep abreast with various developments in the area of natural resources.

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Letter dated 30 December 2010 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1646 (2005), adopted on 20 December 2005, in which the Council, in keeping with its resolution 1645 (2005) adopted on the same date, decided that the permanent members listed in Article 23, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations should be members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission and that, in addition, the Council should annually select two of its elected members to participate in the Organizational Committee.

I therefore have the honour to inform you that, following informal consultations, the members of the Security Council agreed on the selection of Gabon and Colombia as the two elected members of the Council to participate in the Organizational Committee for a term of one year, until the end of 2011.

(*Signed*) Susan E. **Rice**

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Letter dated 17 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Please find attached a report on the work of the Security Council during the presidency of the United Kingdom in November 2010 (see annex). The report was prepared under my national responsibility, following consultation with the other members of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mark **Lyall Grant**

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Annex to the letter dated 17 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Assessment of the work of the Security Council during the presidency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (November 2010)

Introduction

During the month of November 2010, under the presidency of the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, Mark Lyall Grant, the Security Council held 16 consultations of the whole and 18 formal meetings, including 2 private and 16 public meetings.

The public meetings included one at the ministerial level. On 16 November, the Council convened a high-level meeting on the Sudan, under the presidency of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, William Hague.

In November 2010, the Council adopted five resolutions and three presidential statements and issued five statements to the press.

In November, the Security Council sought to improve its working methods, in particular by making its debates and consultations more interactive. Under "Other matters" on 30 November, the members of the Security Council considered these innovations. They agreed that it would be beneficial to the Council's work to streamline the introductions made by the presidency at the beginning of a meeting in the Security Council Chamber; to continue use of videoconferencing technology to provide updates from the field; and to hold more flexible and interactive consultations, including by reducing the use of speaker lists, recognizing that not all Council members may wish to speak on all issues and making better use of "Other matters" to discuss issues of current concern.

They further agreed to consider ways of enhancing the Council's engagement on conflict prevention, including by devoting more time to this issue, developing the concept of a monthly briefing by the Department of Political Affairs, and making more use of high-level events to discuss issues of current concern. They also agreed to consider how to refresh Security Council informal formats, such as "Arria meetings"; and whether to divide the November debate in the General Assembly on the Security Council annual report and on reform of the Security Council into two separate sessions, the better to give each issue full consideration.

Africa

Côte d'Ivoire

On 3 November, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire, Choi Young-Jin, briefed the Security Council, via videoconference from Abidjan, on the 31 October presidential elections. He reported that the elections had

passed off peacefully, with no major incidents reported. A second-round run-off would take place on 28 November. The Special Representative outlined the main challenges in the second round environment, including improving the Independent Electoral Commission's capacity, and confirmed that the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) would continue to support the electoral process, including through maintaining the temporary 500-troop uplift agreed in October.

In the consultation that followed, Security Council members welcomed the peaceful environment in which the first round had been held and hoped that this positive momentum would continue in the second round. They commended the role played by the Special Representative and UNOCI, as well as by the Facilitator, Blaise Compaoré, the President of Burkina Faso. Some members of the Security Council reminded Ivorian stakeholders that any grievances must be filtered through the appropriate legal channels.

The members of the Security Council agreed on a statement to the press in which they welcomed the holding of elections on 31 October and the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNOCI, and urged all stakeholders to be fully committed to a democratic, peaceful and transparent completion of the electoral process and to accept the results that would be proclaimed and certified through the established mechanisms.

On 24 November, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1951 (2010), authorizing a temporary redeployment from the United Nations Mission in Liberia to UNOCI for a period of no more than four weeks, a maximum of three infantry companies, and an aviation unit comprising two military utility helicopters, to provide additional capacity during the second-round presidential election period.

The members of the Security Council agreed on a statement to the press in which they reaffirmed their welcome for the first round of the presidential elections in Côte d'Ivoire on 31 October; urged the two candidates to maintain a calm and peaceful atmosphere; expressed their vigilance as regards those who obstruct peace and electoral process, as set out by resolution 1946 (2010); and expressed their full support for UNOCI and the certification mandate of the Special Representative.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 24 November, the Security Council held consultations of the whole on Democratic Republic of the Congo sanctions. The Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Maria Luiza Viotti, briefed the Council on the work of the Committee, and summarized the Group of Experts' final report (S/2010/596), highlighting that foreign and Congolese armed groups had increasingly formed coalitions, including with a view to competing for control over mineral-rich areas. Council members commended the Group's work, particularly their recommendations for guidelines on due diligence and their good cooperation with the Governments in the Great Lakes region and with relevant regional bodies.

On 29 November, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1952 (2010), renewing the sanctions regime for a further 12 months and expressing the Security Council's support in taking forward the recommendations on due diligence guidelines.

Guinea

On 18 November, during consultations, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa, Said Djinnit, briefed the Council on developments in Guinea since the announcement of the provisional election results on 15 November. He said that, after a period of clashes resulting in 10 deaths and over 300 injuries, the situation had calmed. Following calls from the United Nations and regional organizations on the presidential candidates to refrain from any activity that could incite violence, the candidates had appealed to their supporters to remain calm and had reaffirmed their commitment to national reconciliation. The Special Representative stressed the need for long-term assistance to Guinea to support national reconciliation, rule of law, the development of national institutions, security sector reform and socio-economic development.

In the discussion that followed, Council members noted the historic nature of the elections and the progress achieved in the country since the events of 28 September 2009. They condemned the post-election violence and stressed the need to conclude the electoral process peacefully, for the results to be respected and for the two candidates to adhere to their commitments to abide by the proper legal processes and avoid any action that could destabilize the situation. After the meeting, the President of the Council delivered remarks to the press, underlining these points.

Guinea-Bissau

On 5 November, the Security Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau, Joseph Mutaboba, on the situation in the country and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS). The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, Maria Luiza Viotti, the Permanent Representative of Brazil; the Special Envoy of the African Union, Sebastião Isata; and the Permanent Representative of Guinea-Bissau, João Soares Da Gama, also briefed the Council.

The Special Representative expressed concern over the lack of progress on security sector reform, impunity and drug trafficking. He welcomed the joint road map of the Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries on support to State institutions and security sector reform. Clear commitments from the Government on military restructuring were needed in order to generate greater international support for security sector reform. He stressed the importance of achieving national reconciliation through political dialogue and addressing youth employment, and called on parties to seize the important window of opportunity to enhance security sector reform and fighting against drug trafficking in Guinea-Bissau. He also called for more international assistance to tackle drug trafficking, and advocated robust action, including sanctions, against those involved in illicit trafficking.

The Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration briefed the Council on the activities of the Peacebuilding Commission, including its discussions with the Government of Guinea-Bissau about the need to restore international confidence in the security sector reform process. She said that more international support was needed and commended the road map. The Special Envoy of the African Union spoke of positive developments in the country. The Permanent Representative of

Guinea-Bissau said that the Government of Guinea-Bissau was committed to security sector reform and fighting drug trafficking.

In consultations of the whole that followed, members of the Security Council stressed their continuing concern over the situation and the growth in drug trafficking. They underlined the need for the Guinea-Bissau authorities to take responsibility for reform of the security sector, fighting impunity, releasing illegal detainees and tackling drug trafficking. They also welcomed the road map and hoped that this could be taken forward promptly. Many members called for continuing international support and assistance for Guinea-Bissau and supported the role played by the Peacebuilding Commission. After the meeting, the President of the Council delivered remarks to the press, underlining those points.

On 23 November, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1949 (2010), renewing the current mandate of UNIOGBIS until 31 December 2011.

Somalia

On 29 November, in consultations, the Permanent Representative of Mexico, Claude Heller, updated the Council on the work of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea. The Committee had met twice to discuss reports by the United Nations Coordinator of Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia. The Permanent Representative noted that the Monitoring Group had been established and was now operating from Nairobi. It was issuing monthly reports of its activities and had already identified a range of possible sanctions violations. Council members called on Member States to implement the sanctions fully and cooperate with the Monitoring Group. They expressed concern at the declining contributions to the Somalia humanitarian fund.

In accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1916 (2010) on Somalia, the Council also conducted its second 120-day review of the measures contained in that paragraph. The Council agreed on a statement to the press, confirming that the review had taken place based on all available information, including the report of the Humanitarian Coordinator dated 23 November 2010.

On 30 November, the Security Council held consultations of the whole on Somalia. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Augustine Mahiga, briefed the Council by videoconference. The Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, Susana Malcorra, briefed the Council on the work of the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and possible options for financing AMISOM.

The Special Representative welcomed the appointment of the new Transitional Federal Government cabinet and stressed the need to operationalize the Transitional Federal Government's ministries. The United Nations political strategy involved two tracks: achieving progress on the security, political, humanitarian and governance situations in Mogadishu; and engagement by the international community and the Transitional Federal Government with the semi-autonomous regions in South-Central Somalia. The Special Representative said that an increase in AMISOM troop numbers would help his political strategy succeed by expanding the Transitional Federal Government's control over the whole of Mogadishu. This would give them greater space to make progress on the ground. The Under-Secretary-General for Field Support said that the United Nations support package to AMISOM had helped

improve troop conditions, but that some AMISOM activities were not adequately funded. The Secretariat had submitted options to the Security Council on funding for AMISOM. They were also working closely with the African Union and some Member States to refine the African Union's concept of operations.

Security Council members welcomed the appointment of the new Transitional Federal Government cabinet. It now needed to make progress on the transitional tasks, in particular the constitutional process and the delivery of services to the people. They discussed proposals by the African Union regarding AMISOM, in particular the number of AMISOM troops. They agreed to take forward work on the renewal of the Security Council's authorization of the Mission's mandate. After the meeting, the President made oral remarks to the press, underlining the Council's support for the Transitional Federal Government and AMISOM.

Somalia piracy

On 9 November, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, briefed the Security Council on the Secretary-General's latest report on piracy off the coast of Somalia. The Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Yuri Fedotov, briefed the Council on the Office's recent activities. The Permanent Representative of Somalia also made a statement.

The Under-Secretary-General told the Council that the root causes of piracy lay in the instability in Somalia. He stressed the need to address security and the rule of law, as well as the economic drivers of piracy, in particular ransom payments, impunity and prosecution and imprisonment. He informed the Council that the Special Adviser on legal issues related to piracy off the coast of Somalia, Jack Lang, would present the findings of his investigation into prosecution options by the end of the year.

The Executive Director briefed the Council on the Office's counter-piracy programme. He praised Kenya, Seychelles, Mauritius, the United Republic of Tanzania and Maldives for their role in prosecutions. A solution was needed for problems relating to imprisonment.

The Permanent Representative of Somalia, Ahmed Duale, told the Council that the root causes of piracy must be addressed, and expressed gratitude for the work of the United Nations and Member States in tackling piracy.

In subsequent consultations, Security Council members commended the counter-piracy activities undertaken by the international naval presence and stressed the need to bring greater stability and economic normalization to Somalia. Concerns were raised about the payment of ransoms, and the need to investigate financial flows from piracy. Council members looked forward to the Special Adviser's report.

On 23 November, the Council adopted resolution 1950 (2010), which renewed the authorization for the use of force to combat piracy in Somalia for a further 12 months.

Sudan

On 11 November, the Security Council held consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan, Haile Menkerios, Force

Commander Major-General Moses Obi and other members of the UNMIS senior leadership team participated by videolink from Khartoum and Juba. In New York, staff from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support and the Office of the Military Adviser joined the meeting.

The Special Representative and the Force Commander briefed the Council on current challenges, including preparations for the Southern Sudan referendum on 9 January and contingency planning and repositioning of UNMIS forces to manage any potential escalation of violence during that period.

The meeting was a clear demonstration of the value of improved consultations between troop and police contributors, the Secretariat and mission leadership and the Security Council.

On 16 November, the Security Council held a ministerial-level debate on the Sudan. The meeting, chaired by the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, William Hague, was attended by six ministers for foreign affairs and two deputy ministers for foreign affairs. The Secretary-General; the Chair of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel for the Sudan, the former President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, Ali Karti; and the Minister of Peace and Comprehensive Peace Agreement Implementation of the Government of South Sudan, Pagan Amum, also participated and briefed the Council. The Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2010/24) in which it called for full and timely implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, including the holding of the referenda on the self-determination of the people of Southern Sudan and on the status of Abyei, and for a peaceful, comprehensive and inclusive resolution of the situation of Darfur.

The Secretary-General observed that this was a critical moment for the Sudanese people. He called for a credible, transparent South Sudan referendum that reflected the aspirations of the population, and underlined the responsibility of the Sudanese parties in this regard. He urged progress on post-referendum arrangements and Abyei. He further stressed the need for a comprehensive and inclusive settlement in Darfur, and expressed concern about the impact of renewed hostilities on civilians and called for full access for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and humanitarian workers.

The Chair of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, joining the meeting by audiolink from Johannesburg, welcomed the start of voter registration for the South Sudan referendum, and briefed the Council on other recent developments, including in the negotiations on post-referendum arrangements and Abyei. He stressed the need to reach peace in Darfur, including through a Darfur-Darfur conference, and for improvements in the security situation to facilitate voluntary returns.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan stressed the achievements made by the parties in implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. He reaffirmed the Government of the Sudan's commitment to hold the referendum on South Sudan in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and to respect the outcome. He encouraged the Security Council to adopt a comprehensive approach to addressing the question of Abyei and outstanding Comprehensive Peace Agreement issues.

The Minister of Peace underlined that the referendum on South Sudan must take place on 9 January and the result must be respected. Recognizing its economic interdependence with the North, the South would always be a good neighbour.

Security Council members welcomed the start of registration for the South Sudan referendum, called for the referendum to be held on time and in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and said that the outcome must be respected. They called for the Comprehensive Peace Agreement parties to redouble their efforts to resolve Abyei and underlined the importance of full access and freedom of movement for UNMIS. The Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom said that full and timely implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement would be essential for a peaceful and prosperous future for all Sudanese people. Council members called for progress towards peace in Darfur and for all rebel groups to engage in the Doha peace process without delay or preconditions. They expressed concern about the security situation in Darfur, including renewed fighting, kidnappings and attacks on peacekeepers, and underlined the need for full access for UNAMID. Some Council members underlined the need for an end to impunity, and for justice for crimes committed in Darfur.

After the briefings, the Security Council held consultations of the whole. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan, Haile Menkerios, and the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur, Ibrahim Gambari, joined the meeting by videolink from Khartoum.

Western Sahara

On 16 November, the Security Council held consultations of the whole to discuss Western Sahara. The members of the Security Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Atul Khare, on the 8 November violence in the Gdaim Izyk camp and city of Laayoune and the difficulties experienced by the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) in gaining access to the camp. Security Council members deplored the violence, and expressed their condolences over the deaths and injuries that had resulted. They reaffirmed their support for MINURSO.

The members of the Security Council also heard a briefing by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, Christopher Ross. He reported that there had been little progress, but the parties had agreed to continue informal negotiations. They had also agreed to an immediate resumption of family visits by air and a review of the implementation of confidence-building measures in December at a meeting under the auspices of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Members of the Security Council offered their full support for the Personal Envoy's ongoing efforts and urged the parties to demonstrate further political will towards a solution.

After the meeting, the President of the Council delivered remarks to the press, underlining the support for MINURSO and the work of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, and urging the parties to demonstrate further political will towards a solution.

Asia and Latin America

Haiti

On 30 November, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Atul Khare, briefed the Council in consultations on the 28 November presidential and legislative elections and the cholera epidemic. He briefed the Council on reports of violence and unrest throughout the country during the elections, which had followed allegations of fraud and threats of withdrawal from the leading candidates. The Assistant Secretary-General said that the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti had agreed with the Organization of American States/Caribbean Community observer mission's conclusion that, despite significant irregularities, the election results should not be invalidated. Turning to the cholera epidemic, he urged an increased response from the international community.

Members of the Security Council expressed concern about the situation in Haiti after elections and the impact of the cholera epidemic. They called on the parties to show restraint and encouraged the presidential candidates to work for calm at this difficult time for the Haitian people.

Myanmar

On 18 November, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar, Vijay Nambiar, briefed the Security Council in consultations on the situation in Myanmar, in particular the 7 November national elections and 13 November release of Aung San Suu Kyi. He said that the two events could have profound implications for the country. The Special Adviser set out three priorities for the good offices process: United Nations consultation with the people of Myanmar; United Nations support to the authorities in creating the conditions for national reconciliation; and United Nations assistance to Myanmar in terms of its development goals.

Security Council members welcomed Aung San Suu Kyi's release and reaffirmed their support for the good offices role of the Secretary-General. Some members welcomed the elections as a significant event and called on the international community, and especially the United Nations, to provide long-term political, economic and humanitarian support to Myanmar. Others noted it as a flawed process, called for the release of all political prisoners and expressed the expectation that Aung San Suu Kyi would have full freedom of movement and be able to participate in political life. They also underlined the need for concrete steps towards a fully democratic Government, including an inclusive reconciliation process and genuine dialogue with all parties in Myanmar.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 11 November, the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Valentin Inzko, presented his latest report to the Security Council. The Chair of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Nebojša Radmanović was in attendance. The Permanent Representative of Croatia, Ranko Vilović, and the Permanent Representative of Serbia, Feodor Starčević, also participated.

The High Representative said that the overall political picture in Bosnia and Herzegovina remained difficult. There had been some positive developments, including visa-free travel for Bosnians within the Schengen area of the European Union, and progress in reconciliation with Serbia. But there had been almost no progress in the last year towards completing the "5+2" objectives and conditions.

The Chair of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina stressed the progress that had been made in the 15 years since Dayton. Other Security Council members congratulated the Chair on his re-election and most welcomed the holding of free and fair elections, the European Union decision on visa-free travel, and the improvement in regional relationships. They called for the full implementation of Dayton; called for the mandate of the European Union-led peacekeeping force to be extended; condemned divisive and anti-Dayton rhetoric; encouraged the quick formation of coalitions; and expressed their support for the Office of the High Representative.

On 18 November, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1948 (2010), in which it renewed the authorization for the European Union-led peacekeeping force in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Cyprus

On 30 November, the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus, Alexander Downer, briefed the Security Council on the latest developments in the Cyprus settlement talks. The Special Adviser said that the pace of progress had been slow. The main sticking point had been the property chapter. Although both sides had made efforts to tackle the issue seriously, the lack of progress was worrying. At their 18 November meeting with the Secretary-General in New York, the two leaders had agreed to intensify their contacts over the coming weeks in order to develop a plan for overcoming all major points of disagreement. They would meet again with the Secretary-General at the end of January to discuss implementation.

Council members expressed their support for the good offices process, and welcomed the Secretary-General's engagement on the issue. They urged increased momentum in the talks, and underlined the importance of being prepared for the January meeting with the Secretary-General. Most Council members also welcomed the opening of the Limnitis/Yeşilırmak crossing point, urged more progress on remaining confidence-building measures, and encouraged the leaders to engage in positive rhetoric.

Kosovo

On 12 November, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo, Lamberto Zannier, briefed the Security Council on implementation of resolution 1244 (1999). The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Vuk Jeremić, and Ms. Vlora Çitaku from Kosovo also participated.

The Special Representative updated the Council on developments over the previous three months. The overall situation remained calm but tensions had increased in the north following the issuance of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. He said that all sides should exercise restraint and avoid unilateral actions. An early election had been announced for 12 December and the Special Representative hoped that they would be free and fair. He noted

progress, including the closure of the Cesmin Lug Roma camp, as well as challenges, such as missing persons and the returns process. He welcomed the General Assembly resolution adopted in September, and hoped that the European Union-facilitated dialogue between Pristina and Belgrade would start soon.

Council members welcomed the continued role of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo in promoting peace, and noted the importance of cooperation with the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo. They recognized overall stability in Kosovo but expressed concern about tensions in the north and called for restraint.

Middle East

Iraq

On 10 November, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq, Ad Melkert, briefed the Security Council on the security situation and the political process. He said that although there had been a number of security incidents in recent weeks, there had been no overall increase in the number of security incidents per month compared with 2009. He listed the most recent attacks, including the 31 October attack on a Catholic church in Baghdad and the 10 November roadside bomb attacks in predominantly Christian areas. All Security Council members condemned the recent attacks and called for final formation of the Government of Iraq.

Members of the Security Council agreed on a statement to the press in which they condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attacks and the 19 October attack on the convoy of the Special Representative, and they expressed their deep condolences to the families of the victims. They strongly expressed their support for the continued efforts of the Government of Iraq to help meet the security needs of the entire population and urged all States to cooperate actively with the Iraqi authorities in that regard.

On 10 November, members of the Security Council heard a briefing on the Development Fund for Iraq from the United Nations Controller, Jun Yamazaki, and the Head of the Committee of Financial Experts, Abdul Basit Turky Saed. The Controller noted delays in the implementation of a comprehensive oil-metering system; the appointment of Price Waterhouse Coopers to audit the Development Fund for Iraq; and Iraqi progress in settling letters of credit on the oil-for-food programme. The Committee requested an extension to the Development Fund for a further 12 months. A number of Council members welcomed progress made by Iraq towards implementing resolution 1905 (2009), while noting there was more to be done, including on settling remaining oil-for-food claims and implementing the oil-metering system. A number of Council members also stressed the importance of transitioning rapidly from the Development Fund to a successor arrangement under the sovereign control of the Government of Iraq.

On 12 November, the Security Council met to discuss the situation in Iraq. The Security Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2010/23), welcoming the 11 November agreement to form a national partnership Government, encouraging Iraq's leaders to rededicate themselves to the pursuit of national

reconciliation, and reaffirming its commitment to the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq.

Lebanon

On 5 November, under "Other matters" in consultations, the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, Patricia O'Brien, briefed the Council on the attacks on members of the investigation team from the Office of the Prosecutor of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon on 27 October.

On 18 November, the Secretary-General's Special Coordinator for Lebanon, Michael Williams, and the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Atul Khare, briefed the Security Council on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006).

The Special Coordinator described Israel's decision to take steps (in accordance with its obligations under resolution 1701 (2006)) to withdraw its military forces from northern Ghajar, as a positive development. He and the Force Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), General Asarta, would visit Israel soon to pursue next steps. He expressed concern about the increasing political tension over the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. He had stressed to all parties in Lebanon that they must abide by their commitments under the ministerial declaration of December 2009, which included the commitment to cooperate with the Special Tribunal for Lebanon and to respect the work of State institutions. The Special Coordinator said that the President of the Lebanese Republic, Michel Sleiman, considered that resolution 1701 (2006) had worked well since its adoption in 2006, despite some violations. While recognizing the commitments made by all parties to the full implementation of the resolution, the Special Coordinator emphasized that these assertions should be matched by concrete steps to avoid incidents that could easily escalate into confrontation.

All Council members expressed concern about incidents along the Blue Line and called on parties to respect it, and in this context, encouraged them to cooperate with UNIFIL to prevent any escalation. They called for full implementation of resolution 1701 (2006). Many Council members sought greater efforts to delineate the border with the Syrian Arab Republic, urged resumption of the national dialogue and expressed concern over Israel's violations of resolution 1701 (2006).

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

On 23 November, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, briefed the Council on the situation in the Middle East. He said that the diplomatic impasse since the end of the settlement moratorium on 26 September was worrying. He encouraged the parties to engage seriously and make substantive progress quickly once talks resumed. He encouraged more sustainable financing for the Palestinian Authority's State-building plan. He expressed concern at the possible deterioration in access for international organizations between East Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank as a result of the proposed changes to the administration of the crossings. Although the weekly number of truckloads entering Gaza had increased, the current figure of just over a thousand was far short of the 3,000 weekly truckloads entering in June 2007. The Under-Secretary-General noted that Palestinian militant groups had fired eight rockets and 41 mortars from Gaza into

Israel during the reporting period and condemned rocket fire, which indiscriminately endangered civilians.

In the consultations that followed, most Council members urged the resumption of direct negotiations. Many called on Israel to halt all settlement activity; underlined the need for further steps to ease restrictions on the flow of goods and people in and out of Gaza in accordance with Security Council resolution 1860 (2009); condemned rocket fire from Gaza; and called for progress on intra-Palestinian reconciliation.

Some Council members expressed support for the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. They also welcomed Israel's decision in principle to withdraw from northern Ghajar, and stressed the need for the decision to be implemented quickly.

Other matters

Annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly

On 11 November, as previously agreed by other members of the Council, the President of the Council introduced to the General Assembly the annual report of the Security Council, covering the period from 1 August 2009 to 31 July 2010 (A/65/2). The President of the Council said that the annual report showed that some long-running situations, including in the Middle East, Cyprus and Western Sahara remained unresolved, as did issues in which the Council had become engaged in recent years, including Nepal and Guinea-Bissau, that huge challenges also remained in the Sudan, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but that there had been some successes, and the Council had worked to make progress on all matters in what had been a very busy year. He also drew attention to the presidential note (S/2010/507) adopted by the Council on its working methods and stated that the Council would continue to consider ways of increasing its transparency.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea: non-proliferation

In closed consultations on 29 November, the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), Ertuğrul Apakan, introduced the regular 90-day report on the work of the Committee. In the report, the Committee noted that it had adopted a new programme of work, continued outreach to Member States through its Panel of Experts, and would study carefully the recommendations in the 10 November midterm report of the Panel of Experts.

In response, Council members noted that the Chair's briefing took place against a background of heightened tension in the Korean peninsula. They expressed concern at the recent reports of new light-water reactor and uranium enrichment facilities at Yongbyon, and encouraged the Committee and Panel to be more active and to accelerate their work. They welcomed the Panel of Experts' midterm report, and looked forward to the Committee considering its recommendations. Some also called for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks.

Briefing by the Department of Political Affairs

On 4 November, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, provided a horizon-scanning briefing to the Security Council, covering Guinea, Somalia, Yemen, the Lebanon Special Tribunal, the Middle East peace

process, Cyprus, Nepal and Sri Lanka. In the course of his briefing, he outlined obstacles to further progress in several areas and gave some indication of future plans for engagement by the Secretary-General and the Department of Political Affairs.

Security Council members welcomed the opportunity to share concerns on a wide-ranging agenda, and made suggestions for further focusing such discussion in the future. Some Council members reflected on a number of issues, including: (a) how the Security Council engages on the Middle East; (b) what more the Council can do about intractable challenges such as the Lord's Resistance Army; (c) how the Council can better link cross-cutting issues to a discussion of individual country situations; and (d) Council engagement on long-running political processes.

Counter-terrorism

On 15 November, the Security Council held its six-monthly briefing by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies concerned with counter-terrorism. The Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, Thomas Mayr-Harting noted the successful completion of the comprehensive review of the 1267 regime in July, looked forward to additional reviews under resolution 1904 (2009) and noted the appointment of the Ombudsperson, Kimberley Prost. The Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, Ertuğrul Apakan, highlighted the Counter-Terrorism Committee's use of thematic discussions, as well as greater transparency through open briefings from the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, and its recent regional capacity-building activities in East Africa, the Balkans and South-East Asia. The Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), Claude Heller, highlighted his consultations with heads of relevant international organizations and some Member States on the future of the 1540 Committee, his work with other international organizations on coordinating assistance, and the latest regional 1540 implementation workshops in the Balkans and South-East Asia.

The Committee Chairs also offered valedictory observations in their personal capacities. The Chair of the 1267 Committee recommended dropping the Committee's consensus requirement for de-listing, and called for a triennial system of positive reconfirmation of listees. The Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Committee called for continuation of the Committee's more strategic and transparent approach, including organizing open briefings to the wider membership, greater attention to the prevention of terrorism, and a focus on capacity-building and outreach activities. The Chair of the 1540 Committee suggested that the next 1540 mandate should make better use of relationships with specialist bodies such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the World Customs Organization, give the Group of Experts more specific benchmarks and responsibilities, consolidate the Committee's role as a facilitator of assistance, and consider lengthening the Committee's mandate.

Security Council members welcomed the restructured debate, which had allowed Committee Chairs to make forward-looking statements. Some Council members said that the next mandate of the Executive Directorate should have a greater focus on priority regions. Others focused on improving capacity-building

and outreach. All welcomed the work begun by the Ombudsperson, and welcomed the clearer and fairer procedures adopted for the 1267 regime.

Peacekeeping

On 24 November, the Security Council held consultations of the whole on current challenges to peacekeeping. They heard briefings from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Alain Le Roy, and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, Susana Malcorra. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations said that peacekeeping mandates should define strategic goals more clearly, that the Security Council should increase its dialogue with troop-contributing countries and should help to generate sufficient resources for peacekeeping missions. The current shortage of mission helicopters was a particular concern. The Under-Secretary-General for Field Support said that funding arrangements should be reviewed if the Organization was to ensure smooth transition from the drawdown of peacekeeping operations to peacebuilding offices.

In an interactive discussion, Security Council members considered a number of related themes, including the relationship between mandates and resources, and the need to ensure better coordination of all peacebuilding actors, and explored some possible ideas for addressing these challenges.

Protection of civilians

On 22 November, the Security Council held an open debate on the protection of civilians. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Valerie Amos, briefed the Council and introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2010/579). The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Alain Le Roy, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, and the Director-General of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Yves Daccord, also addressed the Council.

The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs said that the Security Council's approach to protection had strengthened in the previous 18 months. But more work was needed on the five core challenges identified in resolution 1894 (2009), in particular on the humanitarian impact of explosive weapons. The Council should focus on tackling impunity and improving engagement with non-State actors for humanitarian access. She welcomed the work of the Informal Expert Group on the protection of civilians.

The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations said that peacekeepers should exert every effort to protect civilians but protection would depend on stable and legitimate State institutions. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations was developing: (a) guidance for missions on comprehensive protection strategies; (b) a training package for peacekeepers; (c) an evaluation of the resources required to implement protection mandates; and (d) a thorough study of mission planning.

The High Commissioner said that human rights protection and the provision of humanitarian aid were linked. In Haiti, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, the Council had established broader mandates to ensure protection of human rights. But to be effective monitors, human rights officers needed to be present on the ground, in

particular in Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia, where access was currently impeded.

The Director-General of the International Committee of the Red Cross said that a lack of respect for international humanitarian law by State and non-State actors, and a culture of impunity were fundamental reasons why civilians were not protected.

Many Security Council members and representatives of Member States recalled the core challenges of resolution 1894 (2009): (a) access for humanitarian actors; (b) enhanced compliance with international law, including by non-State actors; and (c) the important role of effective peacekeeping. Some expressed concerns over the indiscriminate effect of explosive weapons on civilian populations. Others recalled the importance of national responsibility for civilian protection.

The Security Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2010/25), taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians (S/2010/579) and its recommendations; recalling the 15 March 2002 aide memoire on key protection issues and adopting the updated aide memoire contained in the annex to the statement; and addressing the core challenges of resolution 1894 (2009).

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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 14 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of the violations committed during the month of October 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 14 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Ground violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 October 2010	0950	In the vicinity of position *ghayn*-20 (Dahirah Gate), Israeli enemy personnel conducted surveillance of the Lebanese Army Tall al-Ghaba'in position by means of binoculars.
	2336	From a location in the vicinity of position *ghayn*-30 (Tabrikha Gate), Israeli enemy personnel directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory.
	2350	As an Israeli enemy patrol was travelling from position *ghayn*-30 (Zar'it Barracks) to position *ghayn*-31 (north of Zar'it Barracks), some of its personnel directed searchlights towards Lebanese territory.
7 October 2010	2338	Israeli enemy personnel threw stones at a Lebanese Army soldier at the Dahirah position.
9 October 2010	1515	Five Israeli enemy personnel in civilian clothing, who were travelling in a civilian car, parked at position *ghayn*-21 (south of Dahirah Farm), disembarked and conducted surveillance of Lebanese territory for a period of 10 seconds.
11 October 2010	0840	A member of an Israeli enemy patrol primed his weapon and aimed it at a sentry at the Lebanese Army Dahirah position while directing foul language at him.
	1815	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol deployed in front of Daqqar Gate and photographed the gate, the technical fence and the Lebanese Army Daqqar position.
12 October 2010	1730	While travelling from position *ghayn*-21 (south of Dahirah Farm) to position *ghayn*-20 (Dahirah Gate), members of an Israeli enemy patrol shouted curses at the sentry at the Lebanese Army Dahirah position.
14 October 2010	1145	A delegation of Israeli enemy journalists in a convoy of two hostile Humvee vehicles in the vicinity of position *shin*-32 (Fatimah Gate-1) took photographs of the Kafr Kila-Adaysah road. While taking the photographs, one of them shouted rude expressions at members of a Lebanese Army patrol that was passing the location.
	1750	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol shouted curses in Arabic at personnel at the Lebanese Army Dahirah position.
16 October 2010	Various times	The Israeli enemy broke into the cellular network and used it in order to send out recorded messages offering a sum of money in exchange for information about its soldiers missing in Lebanon.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
17 October 2010	1300	An Israeli enemy patrol stopped across from the Lebanese Army Tall al-Ghaba'in position, and a hostile soldier disembarked and directed offensive gestures towards personnel at that outpost.
	1945	A member of an Israeli enemy patrol made rude gestures at Lebanese civilians in the vicinity of Adaysah.
18 October 2010	1630	A member of an Israeli enemy patrol stopped opposite the Lebanese Army position at Dahirah and directed offensive language at a soldier at the aforementioned position.
19 October 2010	1820	The Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its *ghayn*-15 position (East Hanita-2) towards Lebanese territory (Lahlah) for a period of five minutes.
22 October 2010	2205	As an Israeli enemy patrol was travelling from position *ghayn*-13 (Tall Murad — North Hanita) to position *ghayn*-14 (East Hanita-1), one of its personnel directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese Army Lahlah position.
26 October 2010	1050	An Israeli enemy patrol aimed a tank gun from position *ghayn*-45 (Fatimah Gate) towards the Lebanese Army Rumaysh position.
	2000	As an Israeli enemy patrol was moving from position *ghayn*-13 (Tall Murad — North Hanita) to position *ghayn*-15 (East Hanita-2), its personnel directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory for a period of one minute.
27 October 2010	1930	As an Israeli enemy patrol was moving from position *ghayn*-13 (Tall Murad — North Hanita) to position *ghayn*-14 (East Hanita-1), its personnel directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese Army Lahlah position for a period of five minutes.
28 October 2010	2330	As an Israeli enemy patrol was moving from position *ghayn*-13 (Tall Murad — North Hanita) to position *ghayn*-14 (East Hanita-1), one of its personnel directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese Army Lahlah position for a period of one minute.
29 October 2010	1335	The Israeli enemy aimed a tank gun from a location in the vicinity of position *ghayn*-20 (Dahirah Gate) in the direction of the observation tower at the Lebanese Army Tall al-Ghaba'in position for a period of 15 minutes.
	1645	The Israeli enemy aimed a tank gun from a location in the vicinity of position *ghayn*-20 (Dahirah Gate) in the direction of the observation tower at the Lebanese Army Tall al-Ghaba'in position for a period of 15 minutes.
	1737	The Israeli enemy aimed a tank gun in the direction of the observation tower at the Lebanese Army Tall al-Ghaba'in position for a period of 10 minutes.
30 October 2010	1700	As an Israeli enemy patrol was moving from position *shin*-36 (South Marj) to position *shin*-33 (Fatimah Gate-2), its personnel shouted curses at personnel at the Lebanese Army observation post in the Fatimah Gate garden.
31 October 2010	1050	From inside position *ghayn*-20 (Dahirah Gate), the Israeli enemy aimed a tank gun in the direction of Lebanese territory for a period of five minutes.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 October 2010	0330	An Israeli enemy gunboat opened fire in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters in the area of buoy No. 3.
	0340	An Israeli enemy gunboat shone a searchlight and fired several rounds in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters off Ra's al-Naqurah.
	0350	An Israeli enemy gunboat fired six shells in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters in the area of buoy No. 3.
	0400	An Israeli enemy gunboat shone a searchlight and fired several rounds in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters off Ra's al-Naqurah.
	1935	An Israeli enemy gunboat directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters off Ra's al-Naqurah.
4 October 2010	1927	An Israeli enemy gunboat opened fire in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters.
	2100	An Israeli enemy gunboat directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters off Ra's al-Naqurah.
5 October 2010	1220	An Israeli enemy gunboat opened fire in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters.
9 October 2010	0202	An Israeli enemy gunboat directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of one minute.
13 October 2010	2202	An Israeli enemy gunboat directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters off Ra's al-Naqurah for a period of 20 minutes.
25 October 2010	0740	Some 500 metres from the coast opposite the UNIFIL headquarters in Naqurah, a patch of foam the size of a small fishing vessel was seen by an officer of the Italian UNIFIL contingent and a Lebanese naval liaison officer to be moving rapidly from north to south inside Lebanese territorial waters at an estimated speed of 30 knots. It was evident that the foam observed on the surface of the water was being made by large bubbles of between 10 and 15 metres in diameter that were being produced by a hostile submarine or underwater propeller equipment being used by frogmen.
30 October 2010	2320	An Israeli enemy gunboat directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for five successive periods of five seconds, and sounded warning sirens.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 October 2010	0553	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0906 hours.
	1000	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1050 hours over Rumaysh.
	1056	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1358 hours.
	2052	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2105 hours.
	2110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Bekaa region before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0255 hours on 2 October.
2 October 2010	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh and flying north. It circled over the South before leaving at 1745 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1154	Two Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1211 hours.
3 October 2010	0147	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0204 hours.
	0234	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0246 hours.
	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Bekaa before leaving at 2340 hours over Rumaysh.
	1915	An Israeli enemy Bombardier (observation balloon) was seen over the town of Nahlah.
4 October 2010	0725	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0744 hours.
	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and flying north as far as Jazzin. It circled over the South before leaving at 1305 hours over Rumaysh.
	1105	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila and flying north. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2333 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
5 October 2010	0005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and flying north. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1150 hours over Naqurah.
	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh and flying north. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1255 hours over Naqurah.
	1204	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2130 hours.
6 October 2010	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1905 hours over Rumaysh.
	1948	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1949 hours.
	2251	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2357 hours.
	2305	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over regions of the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0630 hours on 7 October.
7 October 2010	0738	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1841 hours.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and flying north. It circled over the South before leaving at 1515 hours over Rumaysh.
8 October 2010	2250	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2255 hours.
10 October 2010	0124	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0700 hours.
	0155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 1315 hours over Naqurah.
	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and in the Bekaa before leaving at 1530 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1434	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1438 hours.
	1800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1801 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
11 October 2010	1159	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1213 hours.
	1235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila and flying north. It circled over regions of the Western Bekaa before leaving over Rumaysh at 0030 hours on 12 October.
	1640	An Israeli enemy Apache helicopter violated Lebanese airspace, and circled over the Lebanese Army Maysat position for two minutes before leaving at 1642 hours in the direction of occupied Palestinian territory.
12 October 2010	0040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0057 hours.
	0240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0255 hours.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 0630 hours on 13 October.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1920 hours over Naqurah.
13 October 2010	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and flying north as far as Beirut. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving over Naqurah at 0640 hours on 14 October.
	1145	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b and flying north as far as Beirut. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1905 hours over Naqurah.
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1302 hours.
	1250	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1315 hours.
18 October 2010	0653	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1919 hours.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut before leaving at 1410 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2154	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2155 hours.
	2227	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2313 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
19 October 2010	0313	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0353 hours.
	0604	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1330 hours.
	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1155 hours over Naqurah.
	0730	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, and circled over the South before leaving at 1401 hours.
	1055	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1105	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1155 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1517	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1635 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1530	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1610 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, and circled over the South before leaving at 2036 hours.
20 October 2010	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and flying north. It circled over the southern regions and Beirut before leaving at 1235 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh and flying north. It circled over the southern regions, the Western Bekaa, Riyaq, Baalbek, and the southern regions again before leaving over Rumaysh at 0420 hours on 21 October.
	1259	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1300 hours.
22 October 2010	1504	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1505 hours.
	1656	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1700 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
23 October 2010	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah and flying north. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq, Baalbek, Beirut and its suburbs again and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1505 hours over Rumaysh.
24 October 2010	1100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over regions of the South before leaving at 1715 hours over Naqurah.
	1610	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, and circled over the South before leaving at 1640 hours.
	2118	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, and circled over the South before leaving at 2123 hours.
	2135	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, and circled over the South before leaving at 2145 hours.
25 October 2010	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0237 hours.
	0115	Three Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, and circled over the South before leaving at 0116 hours.
	0120	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, and circled over the South before leaving at 0125 hours.
	1248	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	1850	An Israeli enemy Bombardier (observation balloon) was seen over the town of Dar al-Wasi'ah. It then moved towards the town of Shlifa.
	1855	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1856 hours.
	2130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, and circled over the Lebanese Army Nabi Uwaydah position and the town of Dayr Mimas, before leaving at 2225 hours.
26 October 2010	1240	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1315 hours.
	1320	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1325 hours.
	1345	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1350 hours.
	1530	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1532 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1910	Opposite the town of 'Ayta al-Sha'b, two Israeli enemy helicopters fired two flare shells, one over the Lebanese Army position at Tallat al-Rahib (*ghayn*-41) and the other over the position east of Khallat Wardah (*ghayn*-37). The second strayed off course and fell in Lebanese territory.
	1912	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1915 hours.
	1915	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1920 hours.
27 October 2010	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa, the South, Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1900 hours over Naqurah.
	1047	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1055 hours.
	1053	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1225 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1308 hours.
	1143	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1251 hours.
	1715	An Israeli enemy Bombardier (observation balloon) was seen over the Tyre region moving from the east in a southerly direction.
	2159	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
28 October 2010	0001	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0303 hours.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Naqurah.
	1024	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila and flying north. They circled between Batrun and regions of the South before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1027	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms and flying north. They circled between Dahr al-Baydar and regions of the South before leaving at 1115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	1850	An Israeli enemy Bombardier (observation balloon) was seen over the Baalbek, Nahlah and Yunin areas.
30 October 2010	1200	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over Shikka and the South before leaving at 1330 hours over Rumaysh.
31 October 2010	0508	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, and circled over the South before leaving at 0513 hours.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Rumaysh.
	2010	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, and circled over the South before leaving at 2011 hours.
	2017	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2025 hours.